U.S. Cities Increasingly Integrate Justice into Climate Planning and Create Policy Tools for Climate Justice

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Supplementary Table 1. List of analysed climate action plans.

Pop. Rank	City	State	Plan type*	Plan year	Plan title	
1	New York	NY	СР	2019	A Livable Climate. OneNYC 2050: Building a Strong and Fair City	
2	Los Angeles	CA	SP	2019	L.A.'s Green New Deal: Sustainable City pLAn	
3	Chicago	IL	СР	2008	Chicago Climate Action Plan: Our City. Our Future	
4	Houston	TX	СР	2020	Houston Climate Action Plan	
6	Philadelphia	PA	EP	2018	Powering Our Future: A Clean Energy Vision for Philadelphia	
7	San Antonio	TX	СР	2019	SA Climate Ready: A Pathway for Climate Action & Adaptation	
8	San Diego**	CA	CP	2015	City of San Diego Climate Action Plan (+ 2019 Annual Report)	
9	Dallas	TX	СР	2020	Dallas Comprehensive Environmental and Climate Action Plan	
10	San Jose	CA	СР	2018	Climate Smart San Jose: A People-Centered Plan for a Low-Carbon City	
11	Austin	TX	CP	2015	Austin Community Climate Plan	
14	Columbus	ОН	SP	2015	The Columbus Green Community Plan: Green Memo III	
15	Charlotte**	NC	EP	2018	Charlotte Strategic Energy Action Plan (+ 2019 Annual Report)	
16	San Francisco	CA	CP	2019	Focus 2030: A Pathway to Net Zero Emissions	
17	Indianapolis	IN	CP	2019	Thrive Indianapolis	
18	Seattle**	WA	CP	2013	Seattle Climate Action (+ 2018 Update)	
19	Denver	CO	CP	2018	Denver 80x50 Climate Action Plan	
20	Washington D.C.	DC	CP/EP	2018	Clean Energy DC: The District of Columbia Climate and Energy Action Plan	
21	Boston	MA	CP	2019	City of Boston Climate Action Plan 2019 Update	
24	Detroit	MI	CP	2017	Detroit Climate Action Plan	
25	Oklahoma City	OK	SP	2020	Adaptokc: Adapting for a Healthy Future	
26	Portland	OR	CP	2015	Climate Action Plan	
28	Memphis	TN	CP	2020	Memphis Area Climate Action Plan	
29	Louisville	KY	CP	2020	Louisville Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan	
30	Baltimore	MD	SP	2019	The 2019 Baltimore Sustainability Plan	
31	Milwaukee	WI	SP	2013	ReFresh Milwaukee: City of Milwaukee Sustainability Plan 2013 - 2023	
36	Sacramento	CA	CP	2015	General Plan Appendix B: Climate Action Plan Policies and Programs	
37	Atlanta	GA	EP	2017	Clean Energy Atlanta: A vision for a 100% Clean Energy Future	
38	Kansas City	MO	СР	2008	Climate Protection Plan: City of Kansas City, Missouri	
41	Raleigh	NC	CP/EP	2012	A Roadmap to Raleigh's Energy Future	
42	Miami	FL	CP	2008	MiPlan: City of Miami Climate Action Plan	
45	Oakland	CA	СР	2020	Oakland 2030: Equitable Climate Action Plan	
46	Minneapolis	MN	СР	2013	Minneapolis Climate Action Plan: A Roadmap to Reducing Citywide Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
48	Tampa	FL	EP	2011	City of Tampa Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan	
50	New Orleans	LA	СР	2017	Climate Action for a Resilient New Orleans	
53	Cleveland	ОН	СР	2018	Cleveland Climate Action Plan 2018 Update: Building Thriving and Resilient Neighborhoods for All	

57	Santa Ana	CA	СР	2015	Santa Ana Climate Action Plan
58	Riverside	CA	SP	2016	Economic Prosperity Action Plan and Climate Action Plan
62	Stockton	CA	СР	2014	City of Stockton Climate Action Plan
63	Saint Paul	MN	СР	2019	Saint Paul Climate Action & Resilience Plan
64	Cincinnati	ОН	SP	2018	2018 Green Cincinnati Plan
65	St. Louis	МО	СР	2017	Climate Action & Adaptation Plan for the City of St. Louis
66	Pittsburgh	PA	СР	2018	City of Pittsburgh Climate Action Plan Version 3.0
67	Greensboro	NC	SP	2020	Sustainability Action Plan Greensboro, North Carolina
69	Anchorage	AK	СР	2019	Anchorage Climate Action Plan
70	Plano	TX	СР	2020	City of Plano Cleaner Air & Reduced Emissions Strategy
71	Orlando	FL	SP	2018	2018 Community Action Plan
73	Newark	NJ	SP	2013	The City of Newark Sustainability Action Plan
74	Durham	NC	СР	2007	City of Durham & Durham County Greenhouse Gad and Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions Inventory and Local Action Plan for Emission Reductions
75	Chula Vista	CA	СР	2017	Chula Vista Climate Action Plan
78	St. Petersburg	FL	SP	2019	Integrated Sustainability Action Plan
82	Madison	WI	EP	2018	100% Renewable Madison: Achieving 100% Renewable Energy & Zero Net Carbon for City Operations & Leading the Community
85	Reno	NV	SP/CP	2019	City of Reno Sustainability & Climate Action Plan
90	Winston-Salem	NC	СР	2008	Winston-Salem Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Local Action Plan to Reduce Emissions
91	Chesapeake	VA	SP	2009	Chesapeake Sustainability Plan
92	Norfolk	VA	СР	2019	The City of Norfolk Climate Action Plan
93	Fremont	CA	СР	2012	City of Fremont Climate Action Plan
97	Richmond	VA	SP	2011	City of Richmond RVAgreen: A Roadmap to Sustainability
98	Boise City	ID	EP	2019	Boise's Energy Future: A Community-wide Energy Plan

^{*} CP: Climate plan; SP: Sustainability plan; EP: Energy plan. ** Cities with more than one analysed document.

Supplementary Table 2. Final coding protocol.

Main theme	Sub-theme	Main category	Sub-category
	A. Awareness	A1. Does the plan acknowledge that climate mitigation will procedure benefits that can advance or hinder justice? If yes, what benefits are considered?	A1.1. Health benefits A1.2. Economic benefits A1.3. Environmental benefits A1.4. Technological benefits A1.5. Resilience benefits A1.6. Other
	A. Awareness	A2. Does the plan acknowledge that climate mitigation will produce costs that can unequally distributed around the city? If yes, what costs are considered?	A2.1. Health costs A2.2. Economic costs A2.3. Environmental costs A2.4. Technological costs A2.5. Resilience costs A2.6. Other
1. Distributional justice	B. Policy actions	B1. Does the plan include provisions to ensure that the benefits and costs of climate mitigation are distributed equitably? If yes, what provisions are included?	B1.1. Targeting or prioritising vulnerable groups and their needs B1.1.1 Targeted workforce training B1.2. Providing special benefits to vulnerable groups B1.3. Avoiding or minimising burdens to vulnerable groups B1.4. Improving access to benefits of climate action B1.5. Justice or equity-oriented policy development B1.5.1. Equity tools to design or implement policies B1.5.2. Justice or equity as a policy design criterion B1.5.3. Other systematic strategy B1.6. Other
	C. Policy evaluation	C1. Does the plan include provisions to monitor or evaluate the distribution of climate mitigation outcomes? If yes, how?	C1.1. Justice indicators C1.2. Justice evaluation tool
	D. Engagement and participation	D1. Have local community actors been engaged in the planning, implementation, or evaluation of mitigation policies? If yes, what groups have been represented?	D1.1. Advocacy groups D1.1.1 Climate or environmental justice D1.1.2 Racial justice (not climate or environmental) D1.1.3 Gender justice D1.1.4 Economic justice D1.1.5 Religious interests D1.1.6 Other interests D1.2. Vulnerable groups D1.3. General public D1.4. Private sector D1.5. Educational institutions D1.6. Other
2. Procedural justice		D2. In which stage of the policy process have local community actors been engaged?	D2.1. Policy planning and design D2.1.1. Justice-oriented steering committee D2.1.2. Justice-oriented advisory committee D2.1.3. Justice-oriented working group D2.2. Policy implementation D2.2.1. Justice-oriented implementation bodies D2.2.2. Justice-oriented partnerships. D2.3. Policy evaluation
	E. Access to information	E1. Does the plan include provisions to facilitate access to information related to climate change or climate mitigation policy? If yes, how is access to information provided?	E1.1. General outreach and education about climate change and mitigation E1.2. General outreach about available city policies, programs, and engagement opportunities E1.3. Outreach to the private sector about city policies, programs, and technical assistance opportunities

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			E1.4. Targeted outreach to vulnerable populations about available city policies, programs, and engagement opportunities E1.5. Other
		E2. Has the plan been translated to other languages? If yes, to what extent?	E2.1. The plan was completely translated to one or more languages. E2.2. A summary of the plan was translated to one or more languages.
	F. Historical or structural inequities	F1. Does the plan recognise the historical or structural roots of inequity in the city? If yes, what forms of inequities are recognised?	F1.1. Racial inequities F1.2. Economic inequities F1.3. Gender inequities F1.4. Age inequities F1.5. Other inequities
	G. Current inequities	G1. Does the plan recognise the intersection between climate mitigation and the current, everyday challenges of local residents? If yes, what challenges are articulated?	G1.1. Health challenges G1.2. Economic challenges G1.3. Environmental challenges G1.4. Technological challenges G1.5. Resilience challenges G1.6. Other
3. Justice as		G2. Does the plan recognise the current inequities experienced in the city? If yes, what forms of inequities are recognised?	G2.1. Racial inequities G2.2. Economic inequities G2.3. Gender inequities G2.4. Age inequities G2.5. Other inequities
recognition		G3. Does the plan include commitments to address or rectify historical and current inequities experienced in the city? If so, how?	G3.1. Targeting or prioritising vulnerable groups and their needs G3.2. Providing special benefits to vulnerable groups G3.3. Avoiding or minimising burdens to vulnerable groups G3.4. Improving access to benefits of climate action G3.5. Justice or equity-oriented policy development G3.6. Facilitating access to information G3.7. Actor engagement G3.8. Other strategies
	H. Recognition of Indigenous communities	H1. Does the plan recognise differences in the value that nature has over the cultural or individual identity of Indigenous or Native American communities? If so, how?	
4. Justice in climate mitigation sectors	I. Climate mitigation sectors	I1. What sectors are recognised and included as climate mitigation in the plan?	I1.1. Clean energy I1.2. Energy efficiency I1.3. Land use and transport I1.4. Electric vehicles I1.5. Urban greening I1.6. Waste I1.7. Food I1.8. Water I1.9. Air quality
		I2. In which sectors did climate mitigation policies included notions of justice?	I2.1. Clean energy I2.2. Energy efficiency I2.3. Land use and transport I2.4. Electric vehicles I2.5. Urban greening I2.6. Waste I2.7. Food I2.8. Water I2.9. Air quality
	J. Justice	J1. Is justice defined in the plan? If so, how?	
5. Key definitions	K. Equity	K1. Is equity defined in the plan? If so, how?	
6. Key sections where justice is articulated	L. Key articulations of justice	L1. Are justice or equity included in one of the following features or sections of the plan?	L1.1. Goal or objective L1.2. Vision L1.3. Principles or values L1.4. Mayor's letter L1.5. Letter from other city official

Supplementary Table 3. Key criteria to categorise cities by their level of engagement with justice in policy action.

Cities that do not articulate justice as a core feature of climate action	Cities articulating justice as an aspiration	Cities explicitly planning for justice
Cities in this category do not demonstrate that they have included justice or equity as core feature of their plan. This means that cities do not articulate justice or equity as a goal, objective, vision, principle, or value of their plan, and they do not demonstrate that they have systematically embedded justice into the development of their policy actions.	Cities in this category must demonstrate that justice or equity are part of the plan's goals, objectives, vision, principles, or values. This may be expressed in any section of the plan, including the Mayor's letter and/or other city official's letter. Cities must thus meet one or more of the following criteria: L1.1. Goal or objective L1.2. Vision L1.3. Principles or values L1.4. Mayor's letter L1.5. Letter from other relevant city official Cities in this category do not demonstrate that they have systematically embedded justice into the development of their policy actions. This means that cities do not meet the following key criteria: B1.5. Justice or equity-oriented policy development B1.5.1. Equity tools to design or implement policies B1.5.2. Justice or equity as a policy design criterion B1.5.3. Other systematic strategy	Cities in this category must demonstrate that they have systematically embedded justice into the development of their policy actions. Key criteria to consider are: B1.5. Justice or equity-oriented policy development B1.5.1. Equity tools to design or implement policies B1.5.2. Justice or equity as a policy design criterion B1.5.3. Other systematic strategy C1.1. Justice indicators C1.2. Justice evaluation tool D2.1. Policy planning and design D2.1.1. Justice-oriented steering committee D2.1.2. Justice-oriented working group D2.2. Policy implementation D2.2.1. Justice-oriented implementation bodies D2.2.2. Justice-oriented partnerships

Supplementary Table 4. Cities articulating justice indicators for policy evaluation.

City name	Description of justice-oriented indicators		
Baltimore, MD	The city reports that it will monitor its ability to advance equity and sustainability goals. This will be done in three ways: (1) annual reporting: annual reports will include "thoughtful indicators" that evaluate city's efforts and effectiveness of acting in a "racially equitable way"; (2) annual open house: the city will check in every year with its residents to identify new strategies and actions towards equity; (3) periodic updates: at least every three years, the city will update strategies, set new benchmarks, and identify new or refined metrics. The indicators are not explicitly included in this version of the plan.		
The city reports that the Charlotte Resilient Delivery Team (CREDIT) will continuously monitor all p as they are being implemented to ensure "an equitable approach" is taken. The indicators are not expected included in this version of the plan.			
Dallas, TX The city reports that all programs and initiatives will be evaluated based on performance metrics include "equity indicators". The plan includes a table of draft metrics that may be potentially used purpose.			
Minneapolis, MN	The city reports that it will include "equity indicators" to measure whether the plan's strategies, investments, and emissions and energy burden reductions are experienced equitably across neighborhoods, income classes, and races. The indicators are not explicitly included in this version of the plan.		
Portland, OR	The city reports that it will develop "climate-equity metrics" to track the degree to which Portland's Equity Considerations are integrated into decision-making processes and implementation of the plan, as well as progress on "equitable outcomes". The indicators are not explicitly included in this version of the plan, but the city articulates that metrics should measure distributional, procedural and structural equity.		
San Antonio, TX	The city reports that it will identify and track "key climate equity indicators" as part of the plan's implementation. The indicators are not explicitly included in this version of the plan.		
San Diego, CA	The city developed the Climate Equity Index to measure the "equity impacts" of the plan. The index incorporates 35 environmental and socioeconomic indicators and calculates a climate equity score for each of the census tracks intersecting the city.		
St. Petersburg, FL	The city reports that one of its "early actions" for implementation will be to build on existing performance tracking tools to measure progress on "equity", among other topics. The indicators are not explicitly included in this version of the plan.		

Supplementary Table 5. Descriptive statistics and description of dependent and predictor variables.

Variable	Min - Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Description	
Dependent variables					
City Category	1 – 3	2.0344	0.8158	 3: City is explicitly planning for justice (n = 20). 2: City articulates justice as an aspiration of their climate plan (n = 20). 1: City does not incorporate justice into their climate plan (n = 18). 	
Predictor variables		•	•		
Climate plan characteris	tics				
After 2017	0 – 1	0.6207	0.4895	Climate plan published after 2017. Climate plan published before 2017.	
Plan Type	0 – 1	0.6552	0.4795	Climate plan is focused on climate change. Climate plan covers climate change, but it is not only focused on climate change.	
First Plan	0 – 1	0.6552	0.4795	Climate plan is the city's first plan. Climate plan is a revised or updated plan.	
Engagement	0 – 1	0.9138	0.2831	City mentions engaging with local community members for the climate plan. City does not mention engaging with local community members for the climate plan.	
Local city characteristics	S				
Population	0 – 1	0.4655	0.5032	1: City population > 500,000. 0: City population < 500,000.	
Median Household Income	0 – 1	0.4138	0.4968	1: MHI > sample mean \$61,532. 0: MHI < sample mean \$61,532.	
Poverty	4.30 - 35.0	17.50	5.84	Persons in poverty 2019, percentage.	
Gini Index	0.4004 - 0.5815	0.4918	0.0409	Gini Index of income inequality 2015-2019.	
People of color	16.80 – 90.60	58.57	16.81	Population who did not identify as "White alone, not Hispanic or Latino", 2019. This includes African American, Native American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, Asian, Hispanic or Latino, or two or more races. Percentage.	
Median Age	30.70 - 42.90	34.74	2.29	Median age of population, 2015-2019.	
Bachelor Attainment	15.00 – 64.00	38.02	11.73	Persons with a bachelor's degree or higher 2015 – 2019, percentage of persons age 25+ years.	
Government Type	0 – 1	0.5517	0.5017	City has a "strong mayor" government type. City does not have a "strong mayor" government type.	
Democrat Vote	38.70 – 92.80	64.50	12.23	Democrat vote share for the 2016 presidential election in the city's main County, percentage.	
Climate Network	0 – 1	0.6724	0.4734	City is a member of Global Covenant of Mayors. City is not a member of Global Covenant of Mayors.	
Coastal City	0 – 1	0.3621	0.4848	City is geographically located by the coast. City is not geographically located by the coast.	
Legacy City	0 – 1	0.2586	0.4417	City has been classified as a "legacy city". City has not been classified as a "legacy city".	